United States District Court

Executive Registry

ER 70-90151

DGC 1/19/16

ī Eastern District of California 3 Eckberg 4 V. 5 United States, Ford, Rockefeller, 6 Kissinger, Rumsfeld, Colby, Central Intelligence Agency, Hoag Memorial 8 Hospital, Mihordin, Patterson 9

San Francisco, California

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23 24 25 Civil Action No. S-76-53 Notice of Appeal

Notice is hereby given that David A. Eckberg, plaintiff above named, hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit from the order dismissing this action and entering judgment in favor of the defendants on April 12, 1976.

F. O. Box 6443

San Francisco, California

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David A. Eckberg P.O. Box 6時3 San Francisco, California 9年101

Eckberg

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United States District Court
Eastern District of California

2	V•	Civil Action No. S-76-53 TJM
-	United States, et.al.	Motion to Proceed on Appeal
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ל	Plaintiff David A. Eckberg hereby moves the court for leave to	
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7	proceed on appeal in the above entitled case, in forma pauperis.	
8	Whereas the plaintiff is a pauper within the meaning of 28 USC 1915 (a)	
9.	to which he has attested in the attac	hed affidavit; and whereas he

takes issue with the decision of this court dismissing the plaintiff's

redress; therefor plaintiff prays for an order of this court relieving

him from payment of fees and costs or security therefor in his appeal.

action on April 12, 1976; and whereas he believes he is entitled to

Cavil a Eukley David A. Eckberg

F.O. Box 6443 San Francisco, California

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David A. Dekberg 1.0. Bex 6443 San Francisco, California 94101

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Eckberg

v.

Civil Action No. S-76-53 TJM

In Forma Pauperis Affidavit

United States, et. al.

I David A. Eckberg, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am the plaintiff in this case; that in support of my motion to proceed on appeal without being required to prepay fees, costs or give security therefor, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of said proceeding and security therefor; that I believe I am entitled to redress and appeal from the order dismissing this case on April 12, 1976; and that the issues which I desire to present on appeal are the following:

- 1. Did the District Court error in ruling that the allegations contained in the plaintiff's affidavit in support of disqualification were legally insufficient?
- 2. Does the plaintiff's complaint and accompanying papers justify a finding that the action is frivolous?
- 3. Does the plaintiff's complaint and accompanying papers justify a finding that the action is malicious?

I further swear to the following:

- a. I am unemployed and receive benefits from unemployment insurance in the sum of fifty-six dollars (\$56) per week.
- b. I have a checking account with the Security Pacific National Bank, One Grant Avenue Office, San Francisco, having a balance of sixty-eight dollars (\$68) and cash on hand of twenty dollars (\$20).
- c. I am without significant assets such as a car or furniture.

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I do hereby swear to these facts.

Devil 1 Este and

David III Domini

Subscribed and sworn before me April , 1976

Notary Fublic

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OFFICIAL SEAL
MATTIE S. COLE
NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
My Commission Expires Sept. 25, 1976

721 Webster St., Sen Francisco, CA. 94117

David A. Eckberg P.O. Box 6443 San Francisco, California

United States District Court

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v.

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Civil Action No. S-76-53 TJM

Points and Authorities in

Support of In Forma Pauperis

It is within the discretion of the district court to grant leave to a poor person to proceed in forma pauperis where it appears the proceeding which he proposes to conduct is not frivolous and he is in fact an indigent. Bryant v. Harrelson 187 F.Supp 738, Corp. of Baltimore v. U.S. 347 F2d 117 (1965). While the plaintiff is not totally penniless, he is a pauper within the meaning of the term. Jefferson v. U.S. (1960) 81 S.Ct. 227.

As to the frivolity of the plaintiff's complaint, the only requirement of this section for the allowance of an indigent's appeal is the applicants good faith. Ellis v. U.S. 78 S.Ct. 974. "Good faith" within the meaning of this section must be judged by an objective and not subjective standard, and a litigants good faith is demonstrated when he seeks appellate review of any issue that is not frivolous.

Coppedge v. U.S. (1962) 82 S.Ct. 917. The plaintiff has in fact filed notice of appeal and therefor his actions must be assumed to have been taken in good faith.

A frivolous action is one which is unimportant; on which no serious question of law or fact can arise. Messing v. Messing, 190 Misc. 979. In this case the plaintiff has set forth allegations involving catastrophic damage and infringments, the seriousness of which are apparent on their face. The charges as described in the plaintiff's complaint are not unimportant, do in fact involve serious questions of fact and law, and are not manifestly insufficient.

Some allowances must be made for the fact that the plaintiff is by necessity acting in pro per and as a novice layman. However, the fact that a pleading is bad, and so adjudged on hearing, does not show that it is frivolous. Farmers and Millers' Bank v. Sawyer, 7 Wis. 379.

Furthermore, the plaintiff's action cannot be considered malicious or done without justification. R. A.N. W. Hat Shop v. Sculley, 118 A. 55. If ever a wrong cried out for adjudication, it is contained in the plaintiff's complaint and accompanying papers.

The test of the right to prosecute an action in forma pauperis is whether the applicant can make a rational argument on the law or facts in support of his claim for relief. Tidmore v. Taylor 323 F2d 88 (1963). The plaintiff has in fact applied the weight of reason to his complaint, papers, and documents. The good-faith test of an applicant seeking leave to appeal in forma pauperis must not be converted into a preliminary showing of any particular degree of merit. Ellis v. United States (1958) 78 S.Ct. 974.

Dated: May 28, 1976

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